

needed to cement its image as a major American city, braved death threats and earned many political enemies in order to see this come about.

One year after coming to L.A., however, the Dodgers went on to win the World Series, as they did again in 1963, 1965, 1981, and 1988, along with three National League Championships in the 1970s. No one today could imagine the city without one of baseball's greatest franchises.

One of the other defining moments in the modern history of Los Angeles, which placed the city firmly on the map as one of America's premier cities, was when it hosted the Democratic Convention in 1960.

And here, too, Roz Wyman played a vital, even pivotal role. She was an ardent Kennedy supporter, having supported him in 1956, in his unsuccessful bid for the Vice Presidential nomination.

She understood the natural connection between Hollywood and Washington, and before many others recognized Kennedy's enormous charisma and appeal, along with the growing importance of television to electoral politics.

And with her late husband, Eugene, who served as chairman of the California Democratic Party, they proved to be extraordinarily effective fundraisers and campaigners. They were responsible for enlisting the likes of Frank Sinatra to sing by the swimming pool, as Kennedy worked his political magic with the delegates.

It is easy to forget that back then, party conventions were not the largely scripted events that they are today. There was real drama—nothing was inevitable—and delegates could change their vote at the last minute.

Such was Roz's influence with the Kennedy campaign, that she was able to convince Robert Kennedy to change the venue for JFK's fabled "New Frontier" speech from the Sports Arena to the grander Memorial Coliseum next door.

She went on, 8 years later, to work closely on Robert Kennedy's bid for the White House, which ended so tragically in Los Angeles.

During the 1970s, both with her husband Gene and after his unexpected passing, Roz was a highly effective advocate for the Democratic Party, raising awareness on a wide array of issues.

I first met Roz when I was mayor of San Francisco and she served as convention chair and chief executive officer of the 1984 Democratic National Convention, the first woman—Democrat or Republican—ever selected to run a Presidential Convention. In that position she oversaw the entire planning and management of the convention and its \$13 million budget.

We soon became close friends, forming a bond that has grown ever stronger over the years. She was already a living legend, already a star of our party, and she did an absolutely stellar

job, not just for the Democratic Party but for the city of San Francisco.

President Clinton recognized Roz's contribution, back in 2000, when he said: "She reminds me of my ties to my roots. Her loyalty to our party and our candidates is something I hope I can emulate for the rest of my life."

I share President Clinton's sentiments—and I, too, hope that I can emulate Roz Wyman. A pioneering force in American politics, she is my Field Marshall, my trusted adviser, and most importantly to me, my very dear friend.●

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in Tulsa, OK. On September 11, 2001, a 29-year-old Pakistani was hospitalized after he was badly beaten and kicked by three men. The racially motivated attack happened outside of a service station as the victim was visiting a friend who worked there. The victim suffered a broken jaw and lost several teeth during the attack. He was hospitalized for several days in a Tulsa hospital.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.●

#### HONORING STUDENT RECIPIENTS OF GATES MILLENNIUM SCHOLARSHIP

● Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, today it is my great honor to recognize three outstanding Nebraska students who recently were named Gates Millennium Scholars by the Bill and Melinda Gates Scholarship Foundation.

David Sanchez-Aparicio, from Oaxaca, Mexico, is the son of Benito and Juana Sanchez. Since he was a child, David's scholastic interest has been in computer technology. While a student at Lincoln High School in Lincoln, NE, David took part in the Information Technology Focus Program, specializing in computer programming, networking, and multimedia production. David played tennis and ran track, focusing on the 800-meter race. David also spent his time working at BryanLGH Medical Center in the cafeteria. In addition to rigorous coursework and extracurricular activities, David, whose mother passed away 2 years ago, has spent much of his high

school career helping his father care for his younger siblings. David's teachers note that he is a quiet, yet diligent student who is dedicated to his studies and his family. David will attend the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in the fall where he plans to major in computer engineering.

Codah Gatewood, 18, is the youngest of three children and a member of the Navaho, Omaha, and Santee Sioux tribes. His parents are Edison Gatewood and Belva Gatewood. Since he was a young boy, Codah's primary academic interest has been architecture. As a child, he would create intricate buildings with Legos; at Lincoln High School, he learned to use computer-aided-design, CAD, in technical design and architecture classes before tackling advanced architecture and engineering. Codah won an academic letter during his senior year of study for his mastery in pre-calculus, differentiated physics, advanced architecture, and applied economics. In his free time, Codah volunteers at the Indian Center of Lincoln, assisting in powwows and dinners. He also likes to experiment with mobile electronics on his car, frequently updating his own website with his success in modifications. Codah's teachers describe him as a self-reliant and high-ranking scholar. For his commitment to academic excellence, Codah has also earned a University of Nebraska Davis Scholarship, awarded to the most academically talented racial minority students. He will attend the university this fall.

Huong Le, 18, came to Lincoln from Long An, Vietnam, 11 years ago with her parents, Vinh Le and Luong Nguyen, and sisters and brother. Long An is a small province in the Mekong Delta of South Vietnam. Huong spoke very little English when she arrived in Lincoln, but began to master the language while a student at Everett Elementary School. Huong was nominated for the Gates scholarship by her Lincoln High School chemistry teacher, who taught her a rigorous advanced chemistry course and saw promise in her passion for science. The following summer, Huong participated in a sophisticated research project, coordinated by the University of Nebraska, involving organic and biochemical processes of insects. While at Lincoln High School, she also played tennis for 4 years and was a member of the Asian Caucus, Upward Bound, and Youth Leadership Lincoln. Huong has also volunteered at the Lincoln Buddhist Temple, Lincoln Action Program and United Way. Huong plans to take English composition and calculus classes as part of the Summer of Promising Scholars Program. Huong will pursue a degree in pharmacy from the University of Nebraska.

The Gates Millennium Scholarships aim to reduce the financial barriers for African-American, Hispanic, Native and Asian-Pacific students with high academic and leadership promise. They also increase representation of minority students in the targeted disciplines.